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The Illustrated War News.



THE SPY: A SUSPECT MARCHED TO FRENCH LOCAL HEADQUARTERS IN FLANDERS, FOR EXAMINATION.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE full fervour of the fighting this week has been concentrated in the centre of the Allied line, mainly because the vilest of weather has quenched it elsewhere. The Vosges are muffled in snow, the coastal line is swaddled in fog, and all that can be said of these areas is that the gunners have been active, and that along the dunes a still further advance of inches has been nibbled out of the German front. It is at Soissons and in the region of Perthes that the full fury of the war in the western theatre has been flaming, though towards the end of the week the British brilliantly woke from a coma of gunnery and made their bayonets felt near La Bassée.

At Soissons, about the enigmatical Hill 132, the French opened the week with some admirable assaults that drove the Germans back considerably further than they had tactical right to yield. Soissons, from



HUNTERS OF SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS: NATAL MOUNTED RIFLEMEN AT REST AT A WAYSIDE STATION AFTER A LONG CHASE.

its position on the front of the Aisne, has significance. A lunge upward, such as the French made, thrusts a force through and behind the stolid line that holds so grimly to the heights on the north of the river. A force

interposing in this way, and holding to the ground it has won, would make a grave readjustment of the German line not only necessary, but vital. That the enemy at once perceived their danger and their duty here is obvious from the results. Reinforcements and the Emperor and all his speeches

were promptly hurried to the critical gap, and a counter-assault with every atom of strength was hurled against the French front. Under the pressure, and because of the unfortunate flooding of the Aisne that made the passing of fresh troops across it a difficult and dangerous undertaking, the counter-attack succeeded, and the main French force appear to have fallen back to the south bank of the Aisne. The German troops are to be congratulated on their dash, but for nothing else. We do not say that a man has been extraordinarily clever because, just in time, he has been able to

save his life from the attack of a foe, and that is all the German Head-quarter Staff has done. The French have failed to kill, but they can come on again, and for the present they are as they were. The Germans, on the other hand, have had a bad shaking; they have been in danger of death, and have only saved their line by prodigious effort and loss.

At Perthes they have not succeeded in saving themselves yet. As far as can be gauged from reports, the French have held on so tightly to their gain that counter-attacks have been numbed, and the two forces, no more than sixty metres apart, are still quarrelling for some definite result. Perthes dominates and threatens the Bazancourt-Apremont railway that feeds the German line beyond Rheims. If the French succeed in placing batteries here, the shells will easily swing the five miles between them and the railroad, and will, without doubt, play havoc with the supplies that

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HUNTERS OF SOUTH AFRICAN REBELS: MOTOR-CYCLE DESPATCH-RIDERS, ATTACHED TO COLONEL KIRKPATRICK'S COLUMN, WHO COVERED SOME 3500 MILES.

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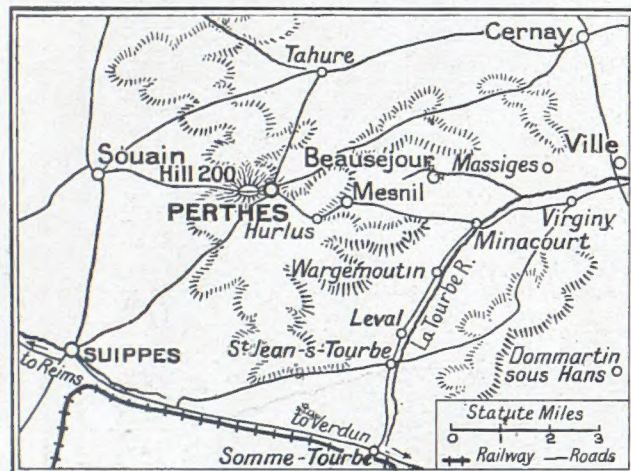


ON THE TRACK OF DE WET: SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPERS MOVING OFF TO RENEW THEIR PURSUIT OF THE REBEL LEADER.

Our correspondent, one of the Union force which took part in the pursuit of General De Wet, writes of this photograph: "From here we chased him for seven days, when the motors took up the chase, and then a fresh lot of horsemen ran him to earth, with no fight left in him." De Wet crossed the Vaal River into the Transvaal, with a small following, on the night of November 21, and moved west. On

the 25th he crossed the railway near Vryburg, and it was from that point that a special motor-car contingent joined in the pursuit. The whole force sent after De Wet was under the command of Colonel Coen Brits. As mentioned on the page showing De Wet after his capture, he was caught at Waterburg on December 1.

are at the present moment keeping the siege-line of the enemy alive and fighting. The notable British success admirably carried out at La Bassée is the more striking and happy because General Smith-Dorrien has been pegging away at this point since Oct. 11 last. The high ground that brow-beats the town has been held by the Germans with the greatest tenacity, and the most stubborn fighting failed to make an impression. Not long ago, a French success to the south, at Vermelles, began a corroding influence on the German front here, and a heavy



GEORGE PHILIP & SON, LTD. The London Geographical Institute

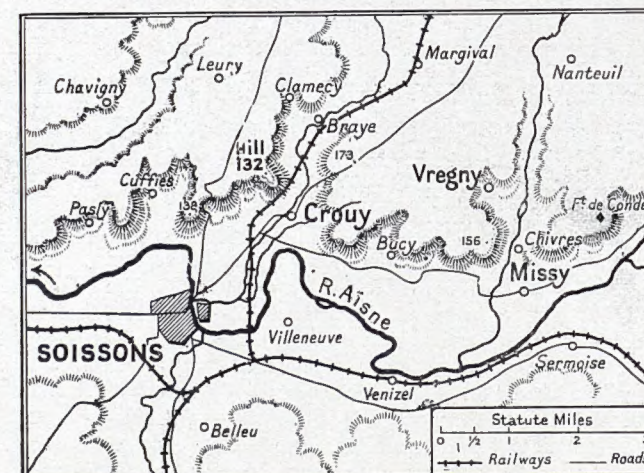
THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN CHAMPAGNE: PERTHES, SOUAIN, MESNIL, BEAUSÉJOUR, AND CERNAY.

gunnery and a rush of British bayonets seem to have advanced disintegration yet another point. Indeed, later reports which *Le Matin* considers trustworthy state that the Germans have crumbled under the vigorous cross-shelling of the Allies and have abandoned La Bassée altogether. This may very well be so, for, since the British advance obviously must have been from the north, the Germans, in their position between them and the French on the high ground at Vermelles, would have experienced many of the emotions of a nut in the crackers. If the report be true, too, a very definite and useful point has been made, since La Bassée, in its way, is the gate of Lille, and Lille, since the opening of the battle for Calais, has been a vital pivoting point for the German corps. Lower down on the front, also, the Zouaves, with rushes of steel, have been making advances in the region of Arras. All of which puts this sector of the German line into considerable travail, so that, before the Germans may think of serving up Calais as a birthday dish to the "uppermost War Lord," they must secure their own safety in the regions of Lille-Arras.

The eastern theatre has become deadened by winter conditions, and it is now pretty certain that the third attack on Warsaw, if it were ever fully initiated, has died to nothing. Siege conditions are being developed, and the powerful works of the Russians behind the Rawka and the impassable roads that make terrible the possible line of advance are, between them, quite sufficient to cope with anything Von Hindenburg is likely to push forward. On their own side the Russians have developed a powerful initiative along the right bank of the Lower Vistula, and this aggressive is being carried forward with a vigour likely to embarrass not only Von Hindenburg's lines of communications radiating from Thorn, but also the much-harassed border marches of East Prussia. There is a great deal of brisk but uncritical fighting here, mainly the work of the cavalry screens that are the precursors of advance. Still, the work done is good, and the dash of the mounted men has resulted in a hasty evacuation of Sierpe. Thus not only have the Russians attained a point further west than any they have yet held in this war, but also they have arrived within forty-five miles of Thorn itself—a fortress town strategically important to the well-being of East Prussia.

In Galicia, events focus on the uncompleted fighting going on before the barrier line the Austrians have stretched along the Nida, in the face of the steady Russian advance on Cracow. The big guns are playing out the game here, and for the time being both sides are claiming their pre-eminence. However, Prince Czartoryski has shown his complete confidence in the safety

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THE FRENCH RETREAT ACROSS THE AISNE: SOISSONS, HILL No. 132, CROUY, BUCY, VREGNY, AND MISSY.

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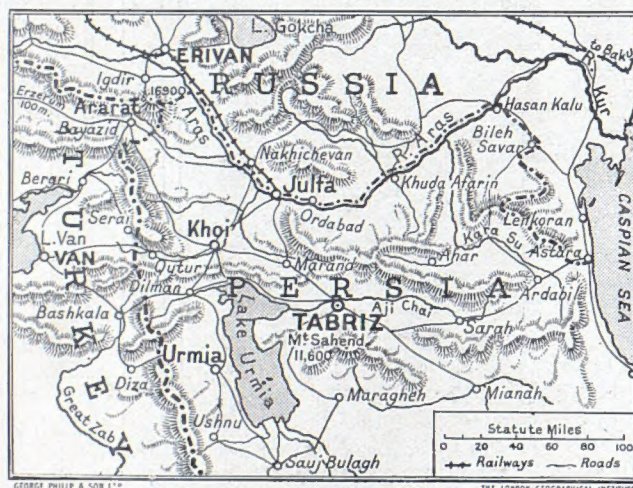
THE GREAT REBEL LEADER CAUGHT: GENERAL CHRISTIAN DE WET (IN THE CENTRE), PHOTOGRAPHED JUST AFTER HIS CAPTURE.

General De Wet, the elusive Boer leader who gave the British troops so much trouble in the South African War, tried the same tactics with the Union forces after coming forward as a leader of the rebels. This time, however, he was run to earth after a long and arduous pursuit by mounted men and motor-cars. De Wet was finally cornered, with a few followers on a farm at Waterburg, a hundred

miles west of Mafeking. Taken by surprise, he quickly mounted his horse, but finding himself surrounded, he surrendered without resistance. The prisoners were taken to Vryburg and thence to Johannesburg. When the train conveying De Wet and his eleven companions arrived, he was seen quietly smoking his pipe, but looking haggard and depressed. He was at once removed to the fort.

of the town by bolting, with all its art treasures, to Dresden. By these annotations to optimistic official communiqués you shall know the worth of them.

Turkey, still busy with its staple industry of manufacturing explanations and victories, reported that 100,000 of her troops at Kara Urgan were doing all that was necessary to hold any advance the Russians might attempt through the Caucasus. They were excellently positioned, and capable of a prolonged resistance "on the very threshold of the Ottoman territory." The result, of course, might have been anticipated: after fierce fighting, during which the Turkish war-ships managed very cleverly to shell their own forces, the armies again broke and ran, and the Russians moved after them, collecting prisoners and munitions at leisure. To counterblast this, the Ottoman armies marched through Persia, trailing the route with massacre, and eventually captured Tabriz, the capital of the Russian sphere of influence, from a small but plucky army. That military necessities deprived the Province of Azerbaijan and its capital of

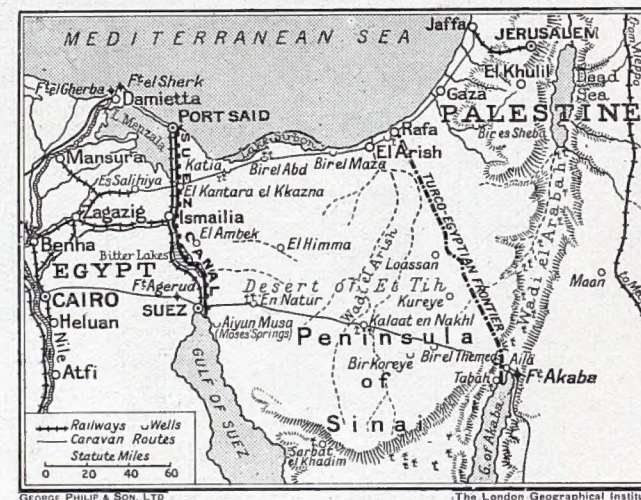


THE TURKISH SEIZURE OF THE CAPITAL OF AZERBAIJAN: TABRIZ, IN NORTH-WESTERN PERSIA.

real intention. Indeed, these plans are being developed—not incommenced—to meet the Persian situation. Russia moves with a large indolence, but she moves with the terrible momentum of huge forces. Germany already knows this; Austria has already received its bitter lessons; now the

Turk is learning. Not only have his armies been harried from rout to rout, but any naval dominance he had at the opening of the war has gone. Now with impunity Russia sweeps the Black Sea, the Turkish battle-ships are driven to shelter, and Turkish transports have been attacked and sunk, many being said to have met this fate last week.

On the Egyptian frontier, the Turkish advance that is to upset our own plans is said to have begun. It has been initiated in characteristic fashion by the abandoning of heavy German guns in the soft sand of the Sinai desert.



THE IMMINENT TURKISH ADVANCE ON EGYPT: THE SUEZ CANAL AND THE SINAI DESERTS.

The British troops have completed their training in Egypt and are in perfect condition. They can look forward to the threat of invasion with equanimity. What will be left of the great army—and an army fitted out by Turkish officials at that—when it has passed through a desert terrible and difficult even to well-equipped caravans, should not present many anxieties. What Turkey proper thinks of the whole business can be gauged from the growing discontent of the populace and the frantic terror of bombardment shown by the peoples of the coastal towns.

We have had our own rumours of bombardment this week, though it was by Zeppelin and aeroplane and not by battle-ship, it is true. Special constables turned out promptly from their dinners to check any panic that might arise, and the people looked up at the sky and refused to be excited. The Germans tell us that the raid was fully planned, and though the flesh and the spirit were willing enough, the weather was unpropitious. That the Germans have built their unwieldy Zeppelins for some reason is perfectly obvious; that they will ever be able to attain a decisive end is

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A SOLDIER'S LIFE SAVED BY PRINCESS MARY'S CHRISTMAS GIFT: THE BULLET-PIERCED TIN BOX AND CIGARETTES AND THE BROKEN PIPE.

Our illustration shows how Princess Mary's Christmas Gift saved the life of one of our soldiers, a private of the Royal West Kent, a regiment which received high praise recently from the Commander-in-Chief for its particular gallantry. Colour-Sergeant E. Seal, of the regiment, who is home on short leave at Dover, tells the story of how the box and contents preserved their owner, Private Metcalfe, who has

sent the box to his friends as a souvenir. A shrapnel-shell burst over the trench, a bullet from it struck the tin, ploughing through the tobacco and cigarettes, and smashing the pipe. This saved Metcalfe's life. Unfortunately, the bullet then passed through another part of the box and killed a man who was fighting alongside Metcalfe.—[Photo. by News Illustrations.]

another matter. On the reckoning of their own constructors, forty-eight hours of tranquil weather will be necessary if they are to reach London in a condition capable of being effective, and forty-eight hours clear of good weather is a rarity over the disconcerting English Channel. A wind of even thirty-five knots is highly dangerous to the soft aluminium girders and rivets of the dirigibles, and a voyage of a few hours in even breezy weather can give them a shaking that will drive them to the repair-hangars for months. It is as well, too, for those of us inclined to besecare to understand that Germany has its raid-panics also. Not only is the Belgian coast being fortified at frantic speed against invasion, but the coast above the Kiel Canal is being put into a state of elaborate defence, and its towns inflicted with martial law.



"BRING OUT YOUR VANITIES!" THE SAVONAROLA APPEAL IN BERLIN.

Just as Savonarola called to the women of Florence centuries ago to sacrifice their vanities for the sake of the Church, so in Berlin to-day the State is appealing to wealthy Germans to bring their gold plate, their jewels, even their decorations, to be transformed into coinage. Our photograph shows that the appeal is not falling upon deaf ears.

Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.

The political situation has remained in a state of suspension, that even the resignation of Count Berchtold has failed to excite. His retirement does not indicate much, though probably it is another clue to the state of political anarchy reigning in the

bewildered empire of Austria-Hungary, another clue to the strain caused by dangers present and dangers imminent. Of the latter, the steady mobilisation of Roumania is one of her most cogent anxieties, and the unfriendliness of Italy is another. Italy, indeed, has been warning Austrian and German subjects, and they have taken the hint, of growing events, and are leaving for their fatherlands in steady streams. The spring that will see greater and more violent activities on all fronts, should also see Italy and Roumania entering the arena of war.

The British answer to the American Note has been received with every sympathy and consideration by the people of the United States. This is because from the outset the people of the United States have been wholly and entirely on the side of the Allies, the unwarrantable tirades and insinuations of certain papers notwithstanding. It is curious how our opinion on this side of the Atlantic has been affected by groups of men that the majority of Americans (Irish Americans, too) repudiate. Americans are afraid about the *Dacia*. They are afraid we will not sink her when she sails out of port. They know the law perfectly well, and they are anxious that we should exhibit no signs that might be translated into cowardice. This is not political opinion, as expressed, of course, but it is the opinion of a large section of Americans.

LONDON: JANUARY 18, 1915.



THE SUCCESSOR OF COUNT BERCHTOLD: BARON STEPHAN BURIAN, THE NEW AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Baron Burian is reported to be a statesman of strong character and strong views but of conciliatory methods. He has had official experiences in Moscow and of Balkan politics. He was Hungarian Minister to the Royal Court, and formerly common Austro-Hungarian Minister of Finance.—[Photo. by C.N.]

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

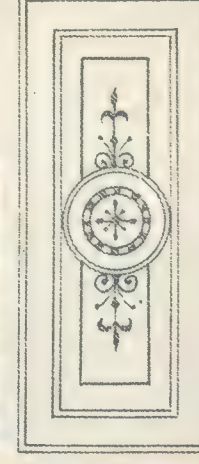
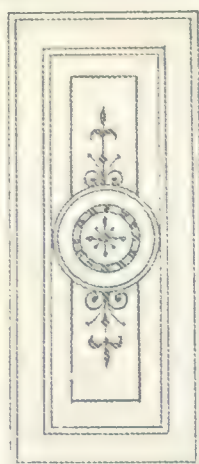
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WAR BREAD FOR THE GERMAN ARMY: A "PARK" OF THE ENEMY'S FIELD-BAKERIES AND SOME OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS.

The subject of economising the bread-supply has been exercising German statesmen. A law was recently passed requiring all bakers to mix at least ten per cent. of rye in wheaten bread, and to use at least twelve per cent. of potato flour in rye bread. The German bakers, it is said, have obeyed this law, but they have not, so far, made use of their new right to bake "potato bread"—that is, bread containing

as much as twenty per cent. of potato flour. In the German newspapers on New Year's Eve there were several articles preaching economy in food, and deploring Christmas extravagances. One paper, the "Berliner Tageblatt," described how Berlin's chief baker visited the Crown Prince's headquarters, taking 120 Christmas cakes for the Prince and his staff.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



HOW THE NEW ARMIES LEARN TO "SLIP T'BAGGONET" INTO A BODY: CANADIANS AT BAYONET PRACTICE WITH STUFFED SACKS.

Rudyard Kipling, in the last of his articles on the new army in training contributed to the "Daily Telegraph," told a delightful story of a Lancashire sentry on whom some foolish workman thought to play a practical joke by ducking under some goods trucks and shouting, when challenged, "Boo, I'm a German." He got the butt-end of that sentry's rifle across his head, but the sentry was afterwards dissatisfied with himself. "Ah should hev slipped t'baggonet into him," he said. In these photographs, we see men of the Winnipeg Rifles learning the art of "slipping t'baggonet" into a body—preferably a German body—by practising on sacks stuffed with straw. In Photographs Nos. 1 and 2 the dummy Germans are suspended from a line; in No. 3 they are prostrate on the ground.—[Photos. by Alfieri.]



BRITISH DOGS OF WAR ON THE BELGIAN MODEL: AN OFFICER'S EXPERIMENT IN DOG-TRACTION FOR MACHINE-GUNS.

The war has made familiar the dog-drawn machine-guns of the Belgian Army, as well as the employment of dogs in Belgium and Northern France for drawing milk-carts and other small vehicles. Our photograph shows an experiment which Captain H. Furber, of the 3rd Batt. Welsh Regiment, has made in the use of dog-traction for machine-guns at Cardiff and Barry. When the gun is dismounted, the carriage

can be used for conveying ammunition and stores. Dogs are also used in war for ambulance and sentry work. Major Richardson, the well-known breeder of police and Army dogs, mentioned recently that the Germans have about 6000 trained dogs helping them on both fronts, and that he himself has supplied some thirty British battalions with dogs for night sentry and patrol work.—[Photo. by C.N.]

Little Lives of Great Men.

I.—FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

THE "business-General," as the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force has been called, is far more than an administrator. He is one of the few men who brought an enhanced reputation out of the South African War, where he proved himself the most dashing cavalry leader of our times. John Denton Pinkstone French was born on Sept. 28, 1852 (the same year as his colleague, General Joffre), at Ripplevale, near Walmer. Kent claims him, but he has in him both Irish and Scotch blood, which has gone to the making of so many famous soldiers. As a boy he was always playing at soldiers; since he embraced his profession he has been an indefatigable student of military history. But, like Sir Evelyn Wood, he began to serve his country in the Navy. At eighteen he left the senior service, and entered the Army by way of the Militia—a case of Hobson's choice. But he has magnificently lived down the "back door" entrance upon his true vocation. The Empire, indeed, has good cause to be glad that the back door existed. In 1874 French joined the 8th Hussars, from which he was transferred to the 19th, where he proved himself a capable officer and a good sportsman. 1880 saw him gazetted Captain, and married to a daughter of Mr. R. W. Selby-Lowndes, of Bletchley, Bucks. For the four following years he was Adjutant to the Northumberland Yeomanry; was left there, to his disgust, when the 19th went to Egypt in 1882, and had no peace till he followed it in 1884. In



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR JOHN FRENCH.

FROM THE PAINTING BY JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER (ON EXHIBITION AT THE
FINE ART SOCIETY'S)

Egypt he saw much dangerous service, and learned how to endure retreat after the fall of Khartoum. Yet amid the Egyptian disappointments French won laurels for the work he did with the 19th Hussars, as Lieut.-Colonel of which he returned to England. Years of study and waiting followed, during which he did brilliant service in India, where he reorganised the cavalry. In 1883 he was retired on half-pay, but the period of inaction was fruitful in further original study of cavalry tactics. He wrote a new cavalry drill-book, which masterpiece brought him back in 1895 to the active list as A.A.G. of Cavalry. His reforms were revolutionary. 1899 found him Major-General commanding the 1st Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. To the public, however, this brilliant soldier was almost unknown when he took command of the cavalry in Natal, and proved his talents at Elands-laagte and Rietfontein. Just in time, he escaped from beleaguered Ladysmith, and saved the situation around Colenso. French's crowning triumph was the relief of Kimberley, which he reached by a movement of consummate daring. This led to the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg, and during the rest of the war French did invaluable service. Knighted, he returned home to his Aldershot command, and in 1907 he became Inspector-General of the Forces. His retirement therefrom last March, after the Curragh crisis, was inevitable to a man of his upright character. Perhaps it was providential, for it gave him a good four months' holiday; and when, on Aug. 4, his country called him again, Sir John French was found ready.



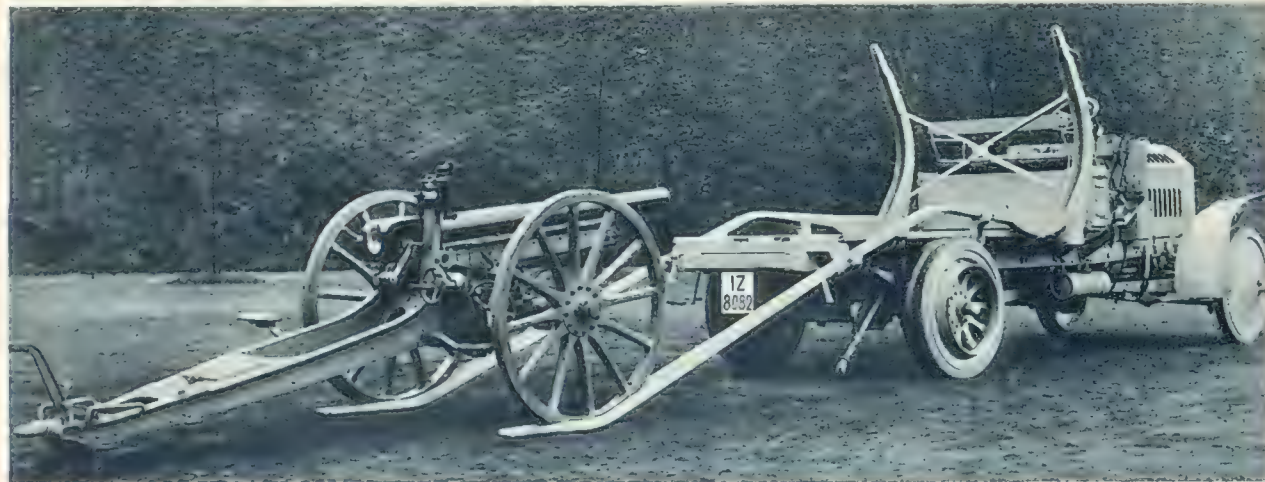
THE KING VISITING HIS SOLDIERS AT WINCHESTER: CHEERS FOR HIS MAJESTY.

The King, accompanied by Lord Kitchener, inspected troops at Winchester on January 12. The men were drawn up on Fawley Down, three miles outside the city. His Majesty and Lord Kitchener walked down the ranks. On the way back, the royal motor-car drove through lines of soldiers, who cheered enthusiastically. In the photograph, the King is seen at the salute; his face is hidden.—[Photo S. and G.]

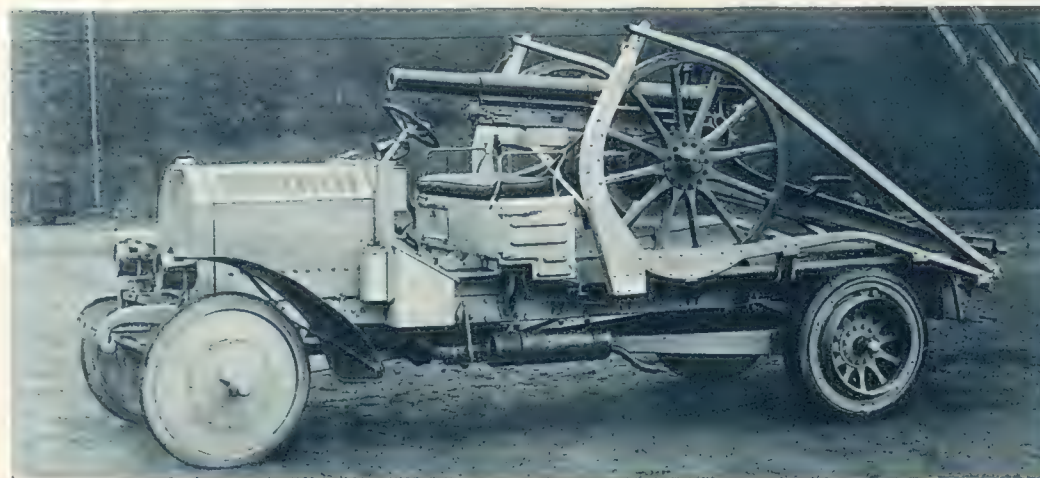


WINNER OF THE V.C. FOR RESCUING WOUNDED: BANDSMAN RENDLE (D.C.L.I.)

Bandsman T. E. Rendle, of the 1st Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, won the V.C. by "conspicuous bravery" on November 20 in Flanders. He rescued wounded men, under a heavy shell and rifle fire, from the trenches where they lay buried by the explosion of howitzer shells. Rendle is shown above (seated) with comrades and nurses at Exeter Hospital.—[Photo. by Topical.]



ON the subject of military cars such as that here illustrated, some interesting details are given in Mr. Horace Wyatt's very useful little book, "Motor Transports in War," in the chapter dealing with the transport of artillery. "For the rapid transport of light artillery," he writes, "various special machines have been devised, providing either for the carriage of a gun upon the platform of a motor-lorry, or for the construction of a gun-carrying vehicle forming one complete unit. In this branch of development the Germans have shown the most initiative, and Krupps have got out several interesting designs. In all of these strong motor-lorry chassis are used. A usual system is to fit, by hinging to the back of the chassis, strong ramps up which the gun may be hauled, either by the power of the motor engine or by other means. When on the platform, the gun wheels sink into depressions formed to take them and also bear up against shaped vertical stops. When the gun is in place the ramps are swung over, and are so designed that their ends can then be conveniently attached rigidly to the vertical stops, the ramps themselves also bearing against the gun-wheels and holding them quite secure; or, in an alternative method, the ramps are arranged to grip the axle of the gun-carriage."



THE GERMAN USE OF MOTOR-TRACTION FOR FIELD ARTILLERY: A SPECIALLY DESIGNED CAR FOR CONVEYING A LIGHT GUN.

We illustrate here a form of motor-traction for military purposes in the shape of a German car specially designed for conveying light field-guns which it may be necessary to move at high speed to considerable distances. Photograph No. 1 shows the method of running the gun up on to the platform of the car on two grooved lines. No. 2 shows how the lines are folded over the wheels of the gun when placed

on the car in order to keep it in position. This car, before being adopted by the German Army, was subjected to severe tests in bad country. The German military authorities were among the first to realise the importance of the motor-car in war, and began their experiments in this direction some years ago.—[Photo. No. 1 by Record Press.]

THE extent to which motor-traction can be used for military purposes was never quite realised until the Great War. The motor-car has been found to be invaluable in many different ways. It is used as a direct weapon of offence in the form of armoured cars, with or without armament, such as machine-guns or anti-aircraft guns. The ordinary touring-car is extensively employed for the journeys of Staff officers or messengers. All kinds of motor-vehicles, including hundreds of London motor-buses, have been pressed into the service for the transport of stores, ammunition, or troops. In addition to these, there are various types of cars which are employed for special purposes, such as motor-ambulances and motor-field-kitchens. Then, too, there is the motor-bicycle, indispensable for despatch-bearing, and also used with a machine-gun attached in a side-car.

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GETTING RID OF THE HORSE IN WAR: A CATERPILLAR'D TRACTION-ENGINE DRAWING A BRITISH HEAVY GUN.

The ponderous nature of modern heavy artillery and the extensive use of large-calibre howitzers in modern warfare have ousted the horse for big-gun traction in the field. They have practically rendered the use of mechanical transport indispensable with all batteries comprised of ordnance above field-guns or the lighter position-guns. It is common knowledge how the Germans, in particular, have availed themselves

of mechanical tractors for transporting their large-sized howitzers across Belgium to the front. In our illustration is seen a British heavy gun in tow of its traction-engine, fitted with what are sometimes called popularly "caterpillar-wheels." "Girdles" are what the device is called by the orthodox; they are provided for travelling over unstable ground, or for ascending difficult slopes.—[Photo. by S. and G.]



ARTILLERY OF A TYPE WHICH FAILED THE AUSTRIANS: HEAVY MOTOR-BATTERIES ON THE ROAD IN POLAND.

This photograph, showing Austrian big guns, wrapped in tarpaulins, moving by motor-traction along a Polish road, is taken from a German illustrated paper. It may be recalled that on December 27, the Russians officially announced a victory over the Austrians, and the capture, in the various battles, of over 10,000 men and many guns. Some interesting particulars as to the use of Austrian heavy artillery

in the Western theatre of operations were recently given in an account of the fall of several French frontier fortresses in the first month of the war. It is said, for instance, that big Austrian guns, firing at a range of 7½ miles, were employed by the Germans against the fort of Charlemont, near Givet, which was bombarded for three days and battered to pieces.



ANALOGOUS TO THE GOAT-SKIN COATS OF THE BRITISH FIELD FORCE: A MONTENEGRIN SOLDIER WITH HEAD-COVERING OF SHEEP-SKIN.

An interesting feature of military equipment developed by the war under winter conditions has been the use of skin-coats for the troops, goat-skin being adopted in the British Army, and sheep-skin by the Germans. Our photograph illustrates the employment of sheep-skin for head-gear by the soldiers of Montenegro in mountain warfare. As regards the recent operations of the Montenegrins, an official

message from Cetinje to Sir J. Roper Parkington, British Consul-General for Montenegro, said: "On January 7 and 8 the Austrians developed a fierce artillery action against our troops stationed on the heights above Cattaro. . . . The Austrians also made artillery attacks, supported by gun-fire from forts and war-ships. All were repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



DOGS OF WAR: CANINE AIDS OF GERMANY IN THE FIELD AND IN TRAINING FOR DUTY AT THE FRONT.

Dogs, as most people know, take their part in modern war, and are used for certain definite purposes. As a fact, they have a whole series of duties of different kinds allotted to them in all armies. In the German service, with which the photographs above are concerned, dogs are specially trained to perform many special functions, benefactor as well as aggressive. Illustration No. 1 shows a dog under training

leading a civilian tracker to where a supposed wounded man is lying in a wood. No. 2 shows a hospital dog working independently, and finding a "casualty" for himself. In No. 3 we see a German Red Cross dog with two orderlies, and equipped for field service with a flask, cup, and case holding first-aid restoratives. No. 4 represents a demonstration before a class.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]



DOGS OF WAR: CANINE AIDS OF OUR ALLY RUSSIA AND OF OUR OWN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Illustration No. 1 shows Russian war-dogs in charge of soldiers of the Ismailovsky Regiment—a "crack" Russian infantry corps, specially so named for the valour of its predecessor at the storming of the Turkish fortress of Ismail, at the mouth of the Danube, by Suvarroff, a century and a-half ago. As in most modern armies, the Russians avail themselves of dogs, particularly for use as aids in ambulance

work. Our other three illustrations show British war-dogs, trained under Major Richardson's system for cross-country tracking. In No. 2 we have a dog being held back in a trench until the soldiers have fired their volley. In Nos. 3 and 4 the dogs are seen in England while undergoing training.—[Photos. by Record Press and Photopress.]



AN AURICULAR NERVE OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD IN PROCESS OF RAPID DEVELOPMENT: A SIGNALLING

"We make 'em their bridges, their wells, an' their huts, An' the telegraph-wire the enemy cuts"—writes Rudyard Kipling of one of the manifold duties of his Majesty's "Royal Engineers." The laying of a field-telegraph wire in war is not a leisurely proceeding; in fact, it is often performed at the gallop along a country road by a Signalling Section of the Engineers, in the manner illustrated. The men are called, not

by names, but by numbers, as indicated. Number One, a telegraphist, works in a shelter tent at the base. Number Two, an operator on the limber, is in direct communication with the base. On the cable-wagon, Number Three, in leather apron and gloves, pays off the cable from the drums, while Number Four controls the brakes and winding-gear. Number Five, an assistant on the limber, alights where necessary, to put up

SECTION OF
poles and so on
his crook-stick
required to make
the picture) but



SECTION OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS LAYING A FIELD-TELEGRAPH WIRE AT THE GALLOP ALONG A COUNTRY ROAD.

poles and so on. Number Six, a mounted linesman, rides about ten yards behind the cable-wagon, and with his crook-stick guides the wire to avoid obstacles. Number Seven, another linesman, dismounts when required to make the cable "safe," as by placing it along the back of hedges, or sometimes (as seen in the picture) burying it at cross roads. An interesting article on field-telegraphy is contributed by Lieut.

A. A. Jayne, R.E., to this month's "Telegraph and Telephone Journal." "Sometimes," he writes, significantly, "the engineering parties get too far ahead with their work, and then communication ceases very abruptly." Such a message as "We are being shelled and—" may end unfinished. Later, communication may be renewed from a pole fixed by the Engineers outside the place attacked.—[Drawn by S. Bege.]



AFTER A FIGHT IN CHAMPAGNE: BODIES OF FALLEN GERMANS STREWN OVER A BATTLEFIELD AFTER AN ACTION.

We see in this tragic photograph the result to one side of the forces engaged of a single day's fighting in one section of the vast area of war. Though mathematical processes may enable us to arrive at the figures of the total number of men put out of action on both sides since the war began—a figure that must run into millions, imagination can hardly grasp the meaning of the appalling sum of slaughter

which it represents. A recently published estimate of the Prussian Army's losses alone in killed, wounded, and missing, based on official casualty lists, placed the total at over 840,000. Even this enormous number does not include the losses of the Bavarian, Saxon, and Württemberg troops, or those of the German Navy, one list of which had over 1000 names.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



INCLUDING CAPTAIN VON MÜLLER AND PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH: "EMDEN" PRISONERS ON A BRITISH WAR-SHIP (THE MEN EXERCISING).

We see here prisoners of war from the "Emden" on the deck of a British war-ship. The German sailors are seen at exercise, going through physical drill. On deck also are both Captain Von Müller, the commander of the "Emden" and Prince Francis Joseph of Hohenzollern, a member of the Kaiser's family, who was a Lieutenant in the ship. Captain Müller is the officer in mufti, wearing a soft

Homburg hat, seen just beneath the barrel of the gun, with his hands in his pockets, facing towards the reader. The Hohenzollern Prince is on the opposite side of the group of uniformed officers, his back to the reader, and he also is in mufti, with a soft hat, and has a telescope under his arm. The "Emden" was the most notorious of German commerce-raiders.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



THE ROUT OF THE TWO ARMY CORPS OF THE TURKISH CENTRE AT THE BATTLE OF SARYKAMYSH: SIBERIAN COSSACK

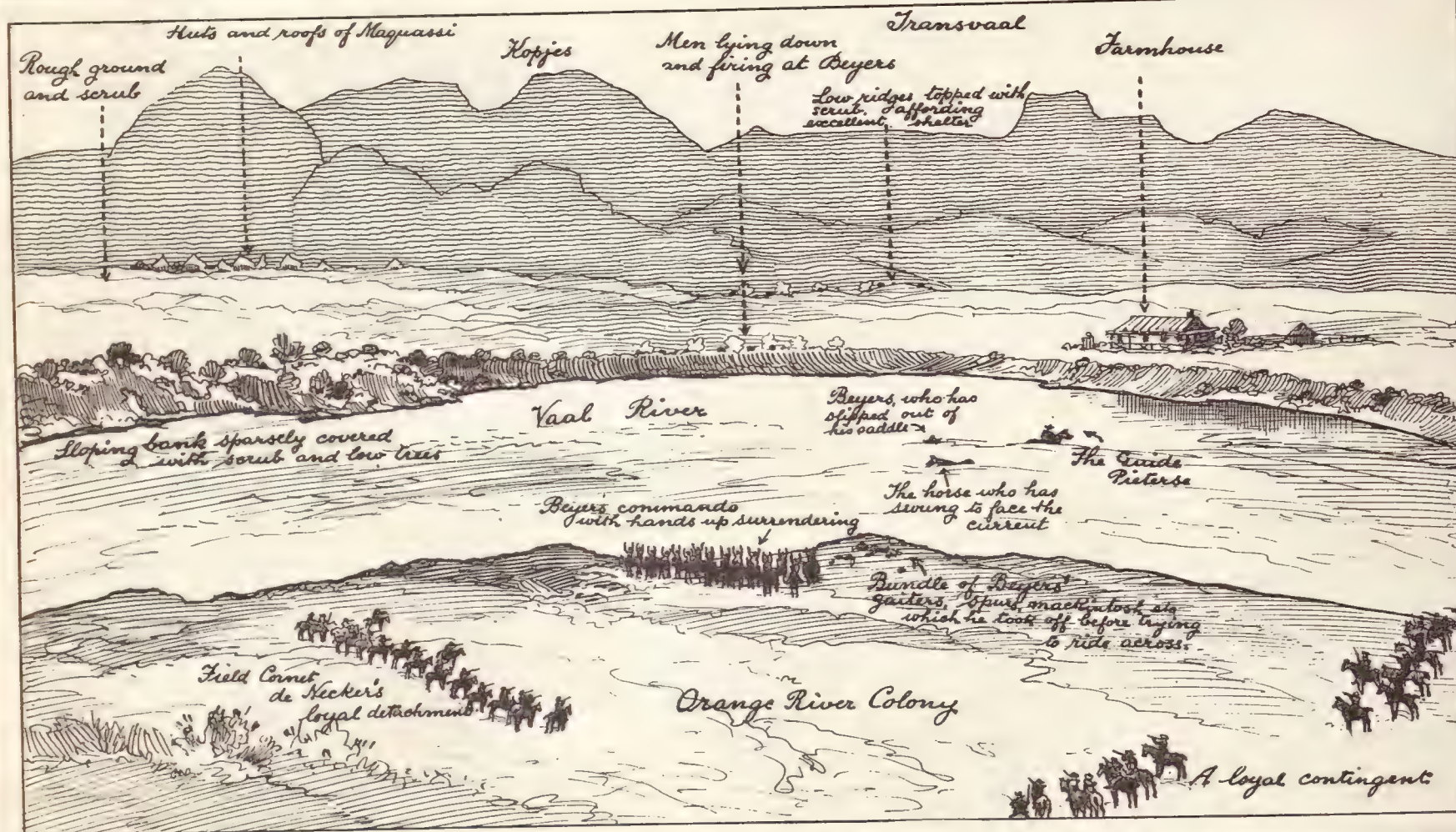
The rout, at the Battle of Sarykamysh, of the two army corps of the Turkish centre, entangled amid the passes in the mountainous country between Kars and the Russian frontier, was as complete as that of the Austrian Army in Serbia. One of the Turkish army corps, the Ninth, was driven back in confusion and utterly destroyed by the pursuing Russians. The Tenth was broken up, and only part of it, sorely pressed to the last, managed to escape. Generals and staffs (a Pasha among them), whole regiments, batteries of artillery, field-guns and

howitzers, the complete car
representation. Deep snow
Relentlessly, giving the def



AT SARYKAMYSH: SIBERIAN COSSACKS IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.—FROM THE PAINTING BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

frontier, was
Russians. The
field-guns and
howitzers, the complete campaigning-train of ammunition and army supply vehicles—all fell into the hands of our Allies. Of the terrible nature of the disaster our illustration gives a vivid representation. Deep snow lay everywhere, and the mountain roads were heaped with the bodies of men and horses and the debris of wrecked and abandoned artillery and wagons. Relentlessly, giving the defeated Turks and the Germans with them no time to rally, the Russians pressed the pursuit, the Siberian Cossacks in the forefront.



"IK KAN NIE MEER NIE!" THE END OF GENERAL BEYERS, A PROMINENT LEADER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REBELLION.

General Beyers, formerly Commandant-General of the Union Defence Forces, and afterwards a rebel leader, was wounded by a shot while trying to swim his horse across the Vaal River, fell into the water, and was drowned. His body has been found and buried. Our correspondent adds some details to those given on the diagram. "The guide, Pieterse, who was ahead in the water," he says, "turned

round when he heard Beyers in difficulty. Next minute Pieterse was shot, rolled off his horse, and disappeared. Then Beyers cried: 'Ik kan nie meer nie' (I am done), and went under. Mrs. Jacobs, wife of a farmer, saw the whole incident. She said: 'The shots in the water round Beyers were like someone throwing in a handful of gravel.'"—[Drawn from a Sketch by Spencer Campbell.]



MODERN DEVELOPMENTS OF MEDIAEVAL BODY-ARMOUR: SHIELDS OF VARIOUS TYPES—SOME EMPLOYED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Conditions of trench-warfare close to the enemy have revived various ancient military devices, including catapults for grenade-throwing, old mortars, and loop-holed walls. One of the most interesting of such revivals is the use of shields, and, occasionally, of body-armour. Steel head-shields have been adopted, for observation purposes, both by the British and the French. Our photographs show: (1) Japanese

troops using shields while cutting barbed wire; (2) A Canadian soldier at Valcartier Camp shielded by his trench-digging spade, which has a hole for his rifle; (3) A French police-shield for pistol-firing, devised at the time of the motor-bandit "siege"; (4) A French look-out man watching an adjacent German trench, protected by a thick steel head-shield and cuirass.—[Photo. No. 2 by Miller; No. 3 by Delius.]



THE VERESTCHAGIN TOUCH IN WAR-PHOTOGRAPHY: ON THE MARCH IN POLAND—A CAMERA-SCENE FROM THE EASTERN THEATRE.

This picturesque photograph said to represent Austrian prisoners captured by the Russians on the march in snow-covered Poland—bears a remarkable similarity to some of the works of the great Russian battle-painter, Vassili Verestchagin, who preached peace by depicting the horrors of war. He went down with the Russian flag-ship "Petropavlosk" off Port Arthur in 1904 during the war with Japan. Not

inappropriate to this photograph is a passage from the last report of Professor Pares, who is with the Russian forces as an accredited British representative. "Rancour between Austrians and Germans," he writes, "was openly expressed by the prisoners. . . . The other main feature was the infinitely superior physique, spirit, and endurance of the Russian soldiers, who have made wonderful marches."

Quaint
Tabriz,
some tw
Julfa wi



THE TÜRKS TAKE A PLACE LONG A "NABOTH'S VINEYARD"

Quaint and picturesque, with the colouring and air of mystery which are the notes of cities of the East, Tabriz, with its miles of bazaars, is a town of some importance as a centre of trade and the home of some two hundred thousand people. Russia has done much to link up the city's motor-car service to Julfa with its own railway system in Trans-Caucasia. Tabriz is larger than Teheran, and a dépôt for

TO THEM: OCCUPIED TABRIZ, THE SECOND CITY OF PERSIA.

all sorts of merchandise, including the famous Persian rugs consigned to European merchants. The whole province of Azerbaijan, of which Tabriz is the capital, has for long been a "Naboth's Vineyard" to the Turks. Tabriz was formerly garrisoned by Cossacks, but they were withdrawn at the outbreak of the war. The Governor is Shuja-ed-Dowleh.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]



ON A PRIMITIVE BUT WORKMANLIKE TRACK AND CLAMPED TO THE ROAD: A HEAVY GUN OF THE ALLIES.

"The Allied artillery," wrote "Eye-Witness" recently, "is gradually assuming a superiority over the German, a factor of great importance in the prosecution of our general offensive." This applies both to the British and the French artillery, and has now been noticeable for many weeks past. Several cases of the French guns in Champagne dominating those of the enemy have appeared in the official

communiqués; for example: "In the region of the Aisne and in Champagne the advantage previously gained by our batteries over those of the enemy was more marked, and prevented the Germans from continuing the construction of the trenches they had begun"; and again: "In Champagne our heavy artillery has inflicted upon that of the enemy somewhat severe damage."—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



HOW MANY HAVE SOUGHT TO KNOW THE FATE OF BELOVED ONES IN THE FIELD: FORTUNE-TELLING IN RUSSIA.

While the Russian soldiers are fighting valiantly, carving their own fortunes with their swords, their women-folk have not neglected the ancient national custom of fortune-telling, and in countless families in these eventful days picturesque groups have gathered to test the old omens, as shown in our picture, hoping for signs and tokens of good promise for their brave men-folk and their beloved country. On

January 14, Russia's New Year's Day, many messages of goodwill were sent to the Russian people by leading Englishmen, including Sir Edward Grey, the Marquess of Crewe, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, and the Lord Mayor. These messages expressed, also, cordial admiration of the gallantry of Russian forces which is being displayed in the Great War.—[Photo. by W. E. Gray.]



RUNNING TWO HOSPITALS FOR BRITISH WOUNDED, AT HARROGATE: THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIE; AND NURSE PRINCESS MARGARET OF DENMARK.

The Grand Duchess Marie is the wife of the Grand Duke George Mikailovitch, cousin of the Emperor of Russia, and is sister of the King of Greece. She was born in February 1876; and was married in April 1900. Shortly before war was declared, she brought her children to Harrogate for a holiday. After the outbreak of hostilities, she was unable to leave England, and so, early in September, started a

hospital of twelve beds for wounded soldiers. To this has been added another house, accommodating fifty beds. The Grand Duchess spends all her time supervising the work in these hospitals and visiting and cheering our soldiers. Among the nurses is Princess Margaret of Denmark (seen on the Grand Duchess's left hand).—[Photo. by Topical.]



AN INVOLUNTARY GERMAN TRIBUTE TO OUR FLYING-MEN! BRITISH AVIATORS SELLING THEIR LIVES DEARLY—AN ENEMY PICTURE.

This German artist's picture, from a Leipzig newspaper, is a concession to British valour which hardly accords with the caricatures of long-legged British soldiers running away which fill the pages of German "comic" papers. It may be commended even to his "All-Highest" Majesty, the Kaiser, as showing what some of his own people think of the "contemptible little Army." The illustration pretends to be

from a sketch by a German war-correspondent, from materials supplied by soldiers. The incident—when it took place or where—and the names of the British officers, are not given in the paper. It is only stated that it occurred "in West Flanders." The chief intention is, of course, to show a British aeroplane disaster and the smartness of the German patrol.



PROMINENT AGAIN IN THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR: GENERAL VON KLUCK.

General von Kluck, whose name was so frequently mentioned in the earlier stages of the war as the leader of the German right wing in the West, has recently come into prominence again, after not being heard of for some time. The strong French advance near Soissons, it is said, compelled him to send for large reinforcements, with which he made heavy counter-attacks on Spur 132.—[Photo. Record Press.]



RESIGNED: COUNT BERCHTOLD, THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Count Berchtold became Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary in 1912, on the death of Count Aehrenthal. Though nominally responsible for the policy which caused the war, it is said that he was really in the hands of the extreme military and clerical party. He is a great land-owner, with the tastes of a country gentleman. His policy was the legacy of a predecessor.—[Photo. by C.N.]



BRITISH, INDIANS, AND FRENCH IN ACTION TOGETHER: FOILING A GERMAN ATTEMPT TO TURN THE FRENCH FLANK AT GIVENCHY.

This remarkably interesting drawing illustrates an action fought on December 19, at Givenchy, near the La Bassée Canal. British, Indians, and French together opposed the Germans. The enemy had tried to turn the flank of the French and drive them out of their trenches, when Indians and British infantry rushed out of their trenches and attacked the Germans with the bayonet, almost annihilating a whole

column, and taking many prisoners. The French are seen in their trenches in the background. The capture of Givenchy, and the taking of the Château of Vermelles, brought the Allied line closer to the important position of La Bassée, and so afforded a good example of advance from trench to trench.—

[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville from Material Supplied by an Officer who took part in the Action.]



THE AUSTRO-MONTENEGRIN CAMPAIGN: AUSTRIAN FRONTIER GENDARMES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

This drawing, which, it should be mentioned, is taken from a German source, shows a detachment of the Austrian Frontier Gendarmes, a mobile force, making a difficult mountain-ascent. Last month, it may be recalled, a *Paris communiqué* stated: "In Montenegro, after two days' fighting, the Montenegrin troops have captured Vishegrad, and have thrown back the Austrians on the other side of the Drina."



AMID CHRISTMAS-TREES! NEW YEAR'S EVE IN A GERMAN ARTILLERY SHELTER.

In giving a New Year toast in Berlin, General von Falkenhayn said: "We empty glasses to-day to brothers who rest under the cold earth or in the depths of the sea, to our comrades who offer their breasts to the enemy, to the Kaiser, to the members of our families at home, and to peace, which follows victory." The drawing is from a German paper.



ACCURATE—IF REVERSED! A SERBIAN ROUT BY THE AUSTRIANS

This picture (from a German paper) purports to represent the "flight" of the Serbians in November, during their orderly retirement into the interior of the country before the superior masses of the Austrians. The retreating troops were very far from being disorganised fugitives. They fell back rapidly to avoid being intercepted, losing some guns and prisoners but there was no rout. Really

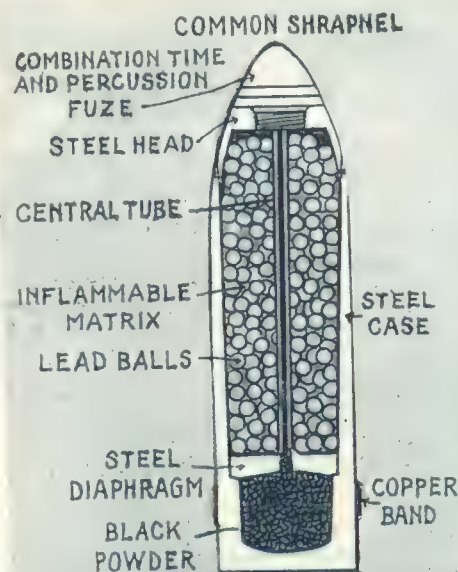
WHICH DID NOT TAKE PLACE—A GERMAN CONSOLATION-PICTURE.

the picture would be nearer the mark if it were dated a month later, and the runaways put in Austrian uniforms. It would then do well for a scene on the road to the Danube during the headlong flight of the remnant of Marshal Potiorek's army after the *débâcle* of December, when, after a week of desperate battling, the invading Austrian army was practically annihilated.

HOW IT WORKS: I.—COMMON SHRAPNEL.

THE construction of the common shrapnel, except that of the time fuse, is shown in Fig. 1. When the time-fuse has burned the length of time for which set at the time of loading, a small magazine of powder in the fuse is ignited and the flame from this shoots down the central tube

and explodes the black powder bursting-charge in the base of the shrapnel. The case is made of a high grade of steel and does not break up at the time of explosion, but the entire contents and head are blown out to the front with increased velocity. The effect resembles suspending a huge shot-gun in the air about one hundred yards in front of the enemy and firing it in that position. Each ball is intended to have sufficient energy to inflict a disabling wound, and effort is made to regulate the burst so that it will be in air and at a sufficient distance in front of the target to have an average distribution of balls of about one to the square yard



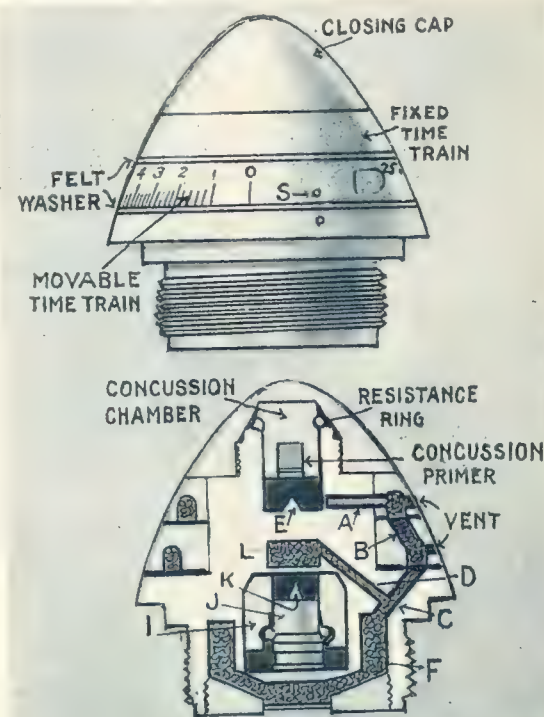
COMMON SHRAPNEL.

of surface. In case of failure to burst in air the fuse is so arranged that explosion will take place on impact, but the small bursting-charge causes little damage.

Fig. 2 shows a typical fuse used in the common shrapnel. As the projectile is driven down the bore the inertia of the concussion-plunger causes it to slip through the resistance-ring and strike the pin E, which explodes the concussion-primer. The flame from the primer passes through A and ignites the fixed time-train. To increase the length of the time-train it is—usually made in two parts, as shown, one of which

is contained in a movable ring by turning which the time of burning is regulated. In the typical fuse the annular fixed train burns from the point of ignition hole A, until hole B in the movable train is reached. The movable train is then ignited through B and burns back to fixed hole C, communicating with magazine F. The greater the angular distance between hole B and hole A the longer the fuse will burn before explosion. By setting the movable ring so that B is opposite A, flame is at once permitted to pass through B and C, and the projectile is exploded within a few feet of the muzzle. The annular rings of time-train composition do not form complete circles, and during transportation the blank space in the fixed circle is over hole B, so that in case of accidental ignition of the primer the flame cannot pass from the fixed to the movable time-train.

A simple percussion or impact-fuse is ordinarily combined with the time-fuse. In the typical fuse-sleeve I slips over J at the time of firing, exposing pin K. Upon striking, I and J move forward and pin K strikes primer L, which ignites F by way of D, and C and explodes the shrapnel. For percussion firing the fuse is left set as for transportation.



FUSE USED IN COMMON SHRAPNEL.

[By Courtesy of the "Scientific American."]



SHOWING THE LENGTH OF THE RECOIL: A BRITISH HEAVY GUN AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.

The Recoil-Gear mechanism absorbs the recoil of a gun and returns the gun to its former position. It consists of two parts. One comprises the "cradle," on which the gun slides back, and the "buffer" for stopping the recoil, a steel cylinder partially filled with glycerine in which works a piston fixed to the gun. The other comprises the "running-up spring"—which is compressed as the gun recoils, and,

expanding as the gun comes to a standstill, returns it to its original firing position—and the "check-buffer," which prevents the spring sending the gun back with a jerk. In the illustration men are seen stopping their ears against the concussion caused by the explosive shock of modern propellants, which is apt to cause deafness.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



MEN OF THE "HERO" OF ALL GERMANY: A MAIN COLUMN OF MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG'S ARMY ON THE MARCH IN POLAND.

Here we see one of the main columns of Marshal von Hindenburg's army on the march near the frontier of Poland, following the highway beside one of the few Russian railways that traverse the flat plains between Warsaw and the Silesian border. The illustration reproduces a photograph in a German newspaper. The general view all round over the landscape to the far horizon is characteristic of the

plain of Poland. It gives a fair idea of the almost featureless level country where the German Army is confronting the Russians, as it appears under winter snow. One can realise that the Eastern campaign may become as protracted as that going on amid the marshes of Flanders if, as recent telegrams state, the two armies are "digging themselves in" for trench-warfare.



OUTWARD SIGN OF THE AUSTRIAN DISASTER IN SERBIA: AN ABANDONED FIELD-GUN IN THE TRACK OF THE ROUTED ARMY.

Terrible as was the panic among the Austrians defeated by the Serbians as the wreck of Potiorek's shattered army fled north along the valleys in the effort to get across the Danube; in places, parties of the rear-guard troops resisted bravely, and did their utmost to stem the pursuit. Traces of some of the forlorn-hope attempts, indeed, remained visible here and there in the track of the headlong rout for some

time after the tide of battle had surged on. One of these we see in the illustration. It shows an abandoned field-gun behind a hastily thrown up rampart on a hillside overlooking and flanking one of the Serbian main roads to the Danube, along which part of the broken-up Austrian host took its flight.—
[Photo. by C.N.]



HOLDING A "REGULAR MOTHERS' MEETING"! FRIENDLY BRITISH AND GERMANS.

Much publicity has been given to the fraternising, at Christmas-time, of British officers and men and German officers and men facing one another in the trenches: the German authorities are said to have issued strong orders against such friendliness between enemies. In a letter accompanying our photographs, a private of the London Rifle Brigade writes, from the Ypres-Armentières neighbourhood:



FRATERNISING AT CHRISTMAS: THREE GERMANS AND A BRITISH SOLDIER.

"No. — Company went into the breastworks (which have, in most places, round here superseded the flooded reserve trenches) on Wednesday night. Soon after dusk on the 24th the Germans put up lanterns on the top of their trenches and started singing; and their shooting practically ceased. Firing ceased on both sides and both Germans and English ventured out on the top of their trenches. After daybreak

(Continued opposite.)



Continued.]

A SCENE OF FRATERNISATION: BY ONE OF OUR TRENCHES.

on Christmas Day small parties on both sides ventured out in front of their trenches, all unarmed, and we heard that a German officer came over and promised that they would not fire if we did not. Apparently, during the morning small parties of Germans and English fraternised between the trenches, and when — and I and some of our pals strolled up from the reserve trenches after dinner, we found



WHERE A CHAIR WAS "LOOTED" FOR BRITISH TRENCHES: A WRECKED ESTAMINET.

a crowd of some hundred Tommies of each nationality holding a regular mothers' meeting between the trenches. We found our enemies to be Saxons." One of the Germans had been a waiter at the Savoy; and another a West End barber's assistant. Talk and souvenirs were exchanged. There are those who did not appreciate this cessation of hostilities, even on Christmas Day!



THE TAKING OF TSING-TAU: VICTORS AND VANQUISHED AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF THE FORTRESS TO JAPANESE AND BRITISH.

Photograph No. 1 shows the Japanese luncheon-party at Tsing-tau to celebrate the capitulation of the fortress to General Kamio, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. No. 2 is a view in Fort Bismarck immediately after the surrender. That fort was the last to give in, just as the Japanese stormers were charging up the steep Bismarck Hill. No. 3 shows Admiral Kato, the Japanese naval Commander-

in-Chief at the siege, on the quarter-deck of his flag-ship, the "Suwo," on the day of his return to port. The Admiral is the officer with a single decoration on his breast to the reader's left in the group of three in the foreground. No. 4 shows Captain Meyer-Waldeck, Governor of Tsing-tau (third from the left) on his way to Japan as a prisoner.—[Photos. by Record Press.]



FORMIDABLE OBSTACLES TO A TURKISH INVASION OF EGYPT: INDIANS HOLDING AN ENTRENCHED OUTPOST IN THE DESERT.

Many Indian troops are taking part in the defence of the Suez Canal against the threatened Turkish invasion. Mr. W. T. Massey, writing recently in the "Telegraph," after visiting them, said: "It was a great satisfaction to see that some of the best-trained soldiers in the Indian Army were not permitted to grow stale in waiting for the Turk. All duties are being performed as in war. For instance, the

outposts and pickets are posted far from camps, just where they will be when (or if) intelligence is received that the Turks are a few hours away. The posts are entrenched and connected by telephone; the supports are entrenched, too, but if you are a mile in front of them you would search the whole horizon with your glasses and fail to find the pits."—[Photo. by Universal.]



MEN WHO EXCELLED EVERY OTHER DISPLAY OF MANHOOD HE HAD EVER SEEN: SIR GEORGE REID ADDRESSING AUSTRALIANS IN EGYPT.

Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, recently visited Egypt, where the Australian and New Zealand troops, along with Indians and British Territorials, have long been preparing for the expected invasion by the Turks. Sir George Reid and Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, made a trip to the Assouan Dam, to welcome and

inspect the Australasian Contingents. They also frequently visited the camps at the Pyramids, at Maadi, and at Zeitun, moving freely among the troops, talking personally to the men, and at times delivering eloquent addresses on the justice of the cause for which they were about to fight. At Zeitun, in the desert, on January 9, the two High Commissioners attended a review by General Sir John Maxwell of

[Continued opposite p.]



Continued. WITH THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE PYRAMIDS: SIR GEORGE REID WALKING TO THE SALUTING-BASE.
8000 men of the first New Zealand Contingent. Later in the day they were present in Cairo when the Sultan received Sir Henry M'Mahon, the new High Commissioner. Before leaving Egypt for England, Sir George Reid issued a farewell letter to the Australian troops in which he said that they had "excelled every other display of manhood I have ever seen," and bade them remember that, in the

Great War, "the liberties of mankind are involved just as deeply as the name, the fame, and the welfare of Australia." One of our photographs shows Sir George addressing troops at the Pyramids. To the left of him, by the flag-pole, is Sir John Maxwell. In the other Sir George (in a top hat) is seen walking through the ranks towards the saluting-point.—[Photos. by Record Press.]



WITH BOTTLES AS MUSICAL CHIMES! A GERMAN BAND, WITH TOP-HATTED CONDUCTOR, IN AN ENEMY CAMP AT THE FRONT.

How music of any sort is appreciated among soldiers in war is evident from the appeal for mouth-organs for our men at the front. Bands do not accompany our troops in the field, although the Germans in the Western seat of war have brought their bands. Letters from the front mention German regiments being played into action by their bands, which also have figured in marches through certain Belgian

cities. Perhaps it is different with the Germans on the Polish frontier. The band illustrated above is plainly an impromptu affair, with wine bottles for a "musical chimes" instrument, the rest of the orchestra (led by a soldier in a top hat) comprising a mandoline, a side-drum, an accordion, a sort of Japanese fiddle, cymbals, a triangle, and a tin whistle.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

CLOSELY IN TOUCH WITH EVERY-
THING OCCURRING AT THE FRONT

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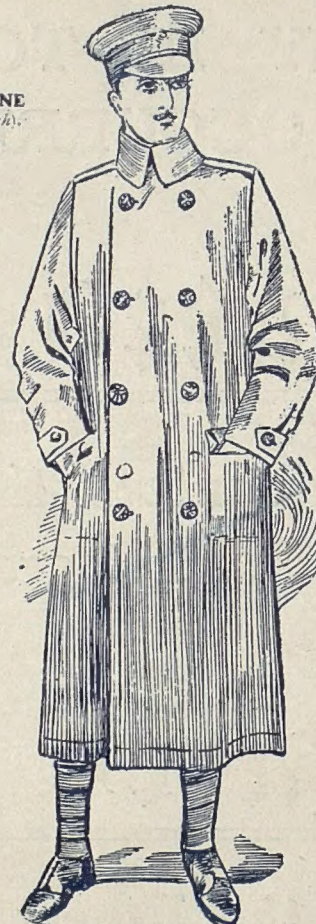
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